ENGLAND.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, June 12.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the 16th of May, inclusive:

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Two or three of the persons who were wounded at Rochdale have died. At Stockport serious disturbances have taken place, and the aid of a military force was called in. A party of the 67th, after having received quietly, the battering of stones, &c. for a considerable time, were compelled to fire in their own defence. Sixty shots were discharged, and several persons were wounded. The magistrates had sworn in 800 special constables, and at the last advices, the peace of the town had been in a great degree restored.

Three banks are mentioned in the Morning Herald, as having stopped payment in the West of England, viz. that of Messrs. Floud & Co., of Exeter, and two of Messrs. Sharpe & Co., one at Chard, and the other at Crewkerne. "These houses were connected with manufacturing operations, and their failure is, no doubt, owing to the calling in of the one-pound notes. Thus the Small-note Extinction Act has begun to produce its natural effect—namely, the extinction of those banks which rested upon such circulation for their existence."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—In the House of Lords on the 14th ult. Lord Goderich said, he held in his hand a petition from a body of persons in Upper Canada, complaining of certain alleged grievances. He should not go into all the variety of topics introduced by the petitioners, but there were some matters which he thought deserved the consideration of the House and the Government. One of the first allegations related to the removal of Mr. Justice Willis, as Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench. He had been informed that the law was against Justice Willis, in the position he had seen fit to take; but he thought it fit that the law should be clearly known, and the principles of the mother country followed as nearly as possible, in the administration of justice. The petitioners complaining also of the constitution of the Legislative Council, which contained several members holding office, who were not competent to act as impartially as was desirable; and by which several laws agreeable to the people had been rejected. They complained that they had no controul over the acts of the Executive Council, and that they ought to have the power of impeachment. They also desired some changes respecting trials by jury. He (Lord Goderich) thought the colonies were best able to manage this and their other internal concerns for themselves. He adverted to the importance of the colonies to the mother country.—He believed the people were well disposed, and were good subjects. He was, however, apprehensive that the petition could not be received, as a passage in it referred to a speech made in the House of Commons last session by Mr. Huskisson, whom it named, and to whom sentiments were attributed which he did not utter. If the orders of the House exclude the petition in consequence of its referring to what had been said in Parliament and commenting thereon, he should withdraw it.

The Duke of Wellington concurred with the noble Viscount in his anxiety to attend to the interests of the colonies, and the necessity of preserving a good feeling between them and the mother country. He did not concur in the views of the petitioners, however, as to carrying their recommendations into effect by Government or Parliament. He had seen the petition for a considerable time, it being similar to the one presented to them. He stated the case of Judge Willis, which had been before the Privy Council. The nature of the proceedings there would be explained by Earl Bathurst. His Majesty had approved of the conduct of Sir Peregrine Maitland, in dismissing Justice Willis. As to the desire of the petitioners to have individuals responsible to the House of Assembly, for the acts of the Government, he did not consider that the principles which might suit Great Britain, were suitable to their position in a distant colony. He thought it proper that great landed proprietors should be included in the Legislative Council; and that the Executive Council was necessary to advise Government; and if some of its members also belonged to the Legislative Council, it should not excite jealousy. In the House of Lords there were peers who advised the crown, and others who did not.

Earl Bathurst said that nothing could have been more proper than the dismissal of Mr. Justice Willis. He had thought proper to declare all proceedings in the Court for thirty years, null and void, when the Chief Justice had not been on the bench; and had refused to hold a court without him. His petition to the King had been referred to the Committee of the Council, consisting of the Vice Chancellor, the Chief Baron, and several members of the Privy Council. Counsel had been heard, and the Committee decided that there was no ground for putting such a construction on the statute as Justice Willis had done. The decision of the Lieutenant-Governor had been confirmed. The allusion in the petition to Mr. Huskisson was clearly irregular.

Viscount Goderich said he would not press the reception of the petition—he should withdraw it.

In the House of Commons on the same day, a petition to the same effect was presented by Mr. Stanley. The principal grievance complained of, to which he adverted, was the dependence of the Judges on the crown, and the want of a responsible minister. The same allusion was made to Mr. Huskisson which had caused the withdrawal of the petition in the House of Lords. After considerable debate, Mr. Stanley withdrew that offered by him.

INDIA AND CHINA TRADE.—The subject of opening the trade of India and China, was brought before the House of Commons on the 14th May, by Mr. Whitmore, who moved a select committee to inquire into the State of trade between Great Britain and those countries. The motion was resisted by Ministers solely upon the ground of the advanced period of the Session. They thought that the appointment of such a committee early next Session, would be most advisable; and that that Committee should be preceded by the production of such documentary evidence as would be necessary to enable persons to form a full and correct opinion upon the subject. It was stated that the President of the Board of Trade has it in contemplation, before the close of the present Session, to move for the production of such evidence. Mr. Huskisson advocated the appointment of a committee forthwith. In the course of the debate, Mr. Baring said:—

"As to the dangers likely to arise from throwing open the trade with China, he was afraid the advantages likely to arise from that measure had been exaggerated. He was himself of opinion that this measure would prove a benefit; but, though the Hon. Member for Bridgenorth treated the subject in a masterly and fair manner, yet any one who heard that statement would carry away exaggerated notions of the danger and distress of the present system. He did not deny that the measure would confer great benefit, but it was a serious question how far a reciprocity could be safely adopted with 200 or 300,000,000 of people. In a prospect of such a trade, preparations would be made in the commercial world to have a hand in this gold mine. But let it be recollected that the trade was already open between China and America, the Dutch and the French, and that all we could expect was a participation in that trade. Possibly terms might be made with the Company to admit of this, and thus all parties would be satisfied. (Hear.) The Hon. Member concluded by saying that he was convinced that no men were more likely to act liberally than the East India Company; and when the question came before the House and the country, justice would be done them for their liberal and just government. In certain respects their administration was excellent, and would bear a comparison with the government of any colony under the Crown."

The motion was negatived. The Morning Herald is opposed to the project.

"Government (it says) will pause before they throw open the China trade, for this reason—they derive a revenue of £3,000,000 a year from the Company in the shape of duties, without trouble and without risk. If the trade was thrown open, the smuggling of tea, with a duty of 100 per cent. upon it, would be carried on to a great extent, and we have no doubt that the revenue would suffer very considerably." Again:—"With respect to the tea trade, it should be recollected that the only persons allowed to sell teas in China are the Hong Merchants, who, like the East India Company, are monopolists;—they are twelve in number, and, like the East India Company, too, with respect to the English Government, they are the guarantees to the China Government, for the payment of the duties.—These Hong Merchants give the choice of all their teas to the Company. Thus they are enabled, and actually do, import the best teas that are imported either into Europe or America."

The East India Company is £70,000,000 in debt, equal to $3,108,000,000!!!

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, May 15.

In consequence of the general expectation that Mr. O'Connell would this day present himself at the table of the House, to be sworn in a member for the County of Clare, the gallery was opened at three o'clock, and was very soon afterwards completely filled. The Speaker entered the House at the usual hour, by which time nearly three hundred members were assembled, and, before he had taken the chair two minutes, the body of the House, and also the side galleries, were as fully crowded as on any night during the discussion of the great question of Catholic Emancipation.

MR. O'CONNELL.—The Speaker having twice or thrice called order, before the extreme anxiety and confusion which prevailed in the House subsided, said—"Members to be sworn will be pleased to come to the table."

Mr. O'Connell, with Lord Duncannon on his right, and Lord Ebrington on his left hand, to introduce him in the customary forms, forthwith passed the bar of the House, and proceeded towards the table.

Mr. Ley, the Chief Clerk of the House, then left his seat, and proceeded to the lower end of the table, and there met Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell handed in the certificate from the Commissioners of the Lord High Steward, his return, and his qualification.

The Clerk, having examined these documents, and found that they were all perfectly correct, immediately opened the large box, in which are kept various official forms, &c. and took out the old oaths affixed to pasteboards, and handed them to Mr. O'Connell, together with the New Testament, on which to swear him. Mr. O'Connell took the Testament, but on the oaths being presented to him, he said, in effect to Mr. Ley, the Clerk, (the conversation was not addressed to the Speaker or the House, and, of course, it was not heard in the gallery.) "I apply to take my seat under the new Act. I am ready to take the oath directed to be taken by Roman Catholic Members. I do not feel that I am bound to take those oaths (passing his hand over the oaths of Supremacy, &c. to point out which he meant.) Perhaps, Sir, you will state the fact to the Speaker for me—that I do not consider I ought to be called on to take, other than the oath named in the new Act?

Mr. Ley, the Clerk, then went to the Speaker, and made the required communication, taking the old oaths with him, and pointing out the exceptions made by Mr. O'Connell.

The Speaker said—"It is my duty to state, if I have been correctly informed, that the course which the hon. member has proposed to take is a course which, until overruled by stronger authority, I do not conceive it my duty to acquiesce in. I understand that he proposes to take the oath prescribed to be taken by Roman Catholics, as it is to be found in an Act of Parliament recently passed. As I read that Act of Parliament, it is my impression—and on that impression it is my duty to act—that it involves two points relative to the course to be pursued in taking seats in this House. The first point is that of repealing the declaration against transubstantiation;—the other, that of appointing an oath to be taken by such members of this House as profess the Roman Catholic Creed; but with this condition, that those members should be returned subsequent to the passing of the act. Now, the hon. member was returned, as the House is well aware, long before the passing of this act; I have, therefore, only to refer to the law affecting all the members of this House until the late act passed; and, with the single exception of repeating the declaration against transubstantiation, I have to state, that the construction which has been uniformly put on the law of the land, and which has been repeatedly sanctioned and confirmed by act of Parliament, is that every member, before taking his seat, shall take the oath of abjuration at the table of this House. This is the course which by law the dignity and the privileges of this House require. I state this the rather, because it is well known that this House is open to an appeal by petition, or it may be brought forward by any member in this House. In that case, the House will be better able to judge, and to state its opinion of the propriety of the conduct which it appeared to me to be my duty to pursue. (Hear, hear.) I therefore state to the hon. gentleman that he must withdraw."

Mr. O'Connell withdrew accordingly.

Mr. Brougham rose—He was sure——

The Speaker—Order, order! The Hon. Gentleman at the table must withdraw.

Mr. O'Connell then withdrew amid much confusion, but without, we believe, attempting to make a single observation.

Mr. Brougham again rose, and, in the tumult which prevailed, endeavoured to make himself heard. He said, no one was more disposed than himself to bow with submission to the opinion of the Chair, but on this occasion he could not help thinking that the opinion delivered by the Speaker was erroneous, and that the Hon. Gentleman who had just left the table had a right to be heard in defence of his claims.—(Hear, hear.)

The disorder at this moment was so great, that the Speaker was compelled imperatively to direct the Members below the bar to take their places. As soon as order was restored,

Mr. Brougham repeated his belief that the Speaker had misconstrued the Act, when he came to the conclusion that the Hon. Member for Clare had not, according to the usages of Parliament, a right to address the House. The first difficulty which presented itself in this case arose from the Hon. Member for the County of Clare being ordered to withdraw; and while he was attempting to gain a hearing the Speaker called him to order, and the Hon. Member withdrew, and was thus precluded from speaking on the question. Now if it were at all doubtful whether the Hon. Member had a right to be heard in his own behalf, he thought that question might have been disposed of before the Hon. Member was compelled to leave the House; but now that he had withdrawn, he (Mr. Brougham) would state his opinion of the matter as it now stood, which was, that acting on principle, and according to the usages of Parliament, he was of opinion that the question ought to be so far discussed as to satisfy the House that they were now following a correct course. He thought also that the Hon. Gentleman ought to be allowed to state his objections to the taking of the oaths. With profound respect to the Chair, he must beg to deny his authority in determining this question. It was a question of the greatest importance, and the opinion of no single individual, either in or out of the Chair, ought to bind the House. The opinion of the whole House ought to be taken. According to the construction which was now put on the law, the Hon. Member for Clare was precluded from addressing the House on a subject which affected his personal rights. He contended that he (Mr. O'Connell) had a right to be heard at the table, without taking the oaths, for the purpose of stating his objections to those oaths; and for this he could produce two or three precedents. The proposition he had to submit to the House was, that a member was eligible to speak at the table before he took the oaths and his seat. The first case he had to refer to was that of Henry Monson, who was returned in 1689. The second was that of Mr. Archdale. Sir Henry Monson, was asked what objections he had to take the Oath of Supremacy? and he replied, that his objections were personal to himself, and had not the least tendency to disturb the Government of the country. Now it appeared by the imperfect records which had come down to us, and by Parliamentary history, that he was permitted to speak a few sentences, in explanation of his objections to subscribe to the oaths. The House, however, was not satisfied with the reasons he assigned, and he was disected to withdraw, and a new writ was ordered. But what he wished to call the attention of the House to was that which took place before the new writ was issued—namely, that Sir Henry Monson, was heard at the table of the House. In the case of Mr. Archdale also it appeared he was permitted to state his reasons for refusing to take the oaths. In a third case (he alluded to that of Lord Fanshawe, which was also the case of a refusal to take the oaths) the proceedings were not distinctly given, but he apprehended, in that instance, his Lordship was likewise heard at the table previous to being ordered to withdraw. If, adopting the course of these precedents, the House should be of opinion that the Hon. Member for Clare ought to be heard, then the House would order him to be recalled, and having heard his objections, he would be ordered to withdraw, and the House would then deal with the question as it should think proper. The question was one of the first importance, and each step that was taken in it ought to be taken only after the fullest deliberation. The Hon. Member concluded, by moving that the Hon. Member for Clare be called back, and heard in his own behalf at the table of the House.

Mr. Secretary Peel said he had need scarcely remind the House that the question now proposed came before them in their strict judicial capacity, and must be decided according to the laws of Parliament, and the strict letter of the statute. Upon the question itself he did not entertain a doubt that the learned gentleman could not address the House before the oaths were taken, because, if he did, every other member who might feel so disposed, would have an equal right to raise objections to the oaths, to the prescribed oaths of the House. The law was positive in directing that every member should take the oaths before he took his seat, and, before taking the oaths, it was quite clear that before he had so qualified himself he could have no right to be heard in the House. As to the precedents which had been referred to, there had been no time to examine into them; and as it was extremely important that the question should be maturely considered, he trusted the House would not come to a premature decision, but would take time for consideration. With respect to the motion of the honorable member for Winchelsea, he wished to observe that it would be desirable to avoid agitating this important question till the preliminary point was disposed of; and he would only now state that the impression on his mind was decidedly different from that of the hon. gentleman opposite, (Mr. Brougham.) As to the other question at issue, he would, as he had before observed, give no opinion, but it was impossible that the House could, consistently with its dignity, proceed with the discussion without taking mature time for deliberation. He, therefore proposed, that the further discussion be postponed till Monday.

The Speaker said that, before he proceeded to put the question to the House, he trusted he should not be thought unreasonable if he put the House in possession of the consideration which determined him in taking the course he had. However difficult or important the question might be, he had not time to deliberate—the speaker in the chair was compelled to decide on the instant. The course he had taken was such as occurred on the instant to be correct, and he decided with the less reluctance, knowing the House would correct him if he were wrong. With respect to hearing an hon. member at the table, he knew of no precedent of its being done under any circumstances short of the hon. gentleman being a complete member of the house. It was not the statute of Elizabeth, but that of Charles the Second, which directed certain oaths to be taken by members previous to their admission into this House, before the Lord High Steward, and his Commissioners; and without a certificate from the Lord High Steward or his Deputies, it would be impossible for the House to know whether or no the usual oaths had been conformed to, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it is presumed the proper oaths had been taken.

Mr. Tierney said, it appeared to him to be very singular, that after a Committee of the House had decided on the validity of the Hon. Member's election, that this House should say, when the Hon. Member came to take his seat, "We do not know what to say nor what to do." It seemed truly singular, that after the Hon. Member had been declared duly elected, that the House of Commons should say, "We don't know what to make of this, but we will adjourn for a day or two, and then we shall come prepared with better information on the subject." He thought it would be much better if the Hon. Member was called in and allowed to address the House, and then the House would know on what it was to decide.

Sir Francis Burdett said, he thought it was a very important question to be inquired into, and if the House was not then prepared for the discussion, it ought to be postponed. Whether the Hon. Member for Clare was heard at the table or at the bar, he considered unimportant, and thought the House was certainly ripe for the decision; it was not so for the discussion.

Sir Joseph Yorke said, that in the case of Lord Fanshawe, that Nobleman refused to take the oaths, and was sent for by the Speaker to state the grounds for that refusal.

Mr. Brougham said he had not himself sufficiently considered the subject to give a competent reason for supporting the motion. At the present moment he did not perceive how the cases of Lord Fanshawe, Sir Henry Monson, or Mr. Archdale, the Quaker, differed from the case of the Hon. Member for Clare. In two of those cases, he meant those of Lord Fanshawe and Sir Henry Monson, those individuals had been Members of the Conventional Parliament; and that Parliament, strictly speaking, was not legally convened, and the oaths were afterwards introduced to which those Gentlemen objected. The other case was that of Mr. Archdale's. There the Member was sent for by the Speaker, and that certainly might make some difference. He agreed to the adjournment, in order that there might be a more regular and formal discussion, and to afford time for looking into the cases. As to the possibility of the House coming to the third conclusion, that Mr. O'Connell was not to be allowed to be heard either at the table or at the bar, and that the discussion was to be closed without hearing him at all, he looked on it as quite impossible, and beside the question.

Lord Duncannon said that he had been applied to on behalf of his Honourable Friend, Mr. O'Connell, to move that he be heard in support of his claims, but that motion had become unnecessary by the proceeding which had taken place this day.

Mr. Peel then moved that the discussion be postponed till Monday, which was agreed to without a division.

Mr. O'Connell had prepared himself to commence his case *instanter*. He had ten or eleven volumes of the journals of the House, besides several volumes of law books, &c. which all were stationed in the door-way ready for use.

MANCHESTER.—There have been no disturbances in this town or neighbourhood during the last week, and we trust that the precautionary measures which have been adopted to prevent a repetition of the disastrous scenes which were recorded in our last number will be effectual. The turbulent and disaffected must be convinced, that however severe the privations of the working classes and however painful their lots, they will not be allowed wantonly to destroy the property of those to whom, whether justly or not, they impute any portion of their distress. The more thinking part, indeed, by far the larger portion of the working classes, see the folly as well as the wickedness of such proceedings. They see that the blind fury of the mob, while venting its rage upon the master, has also deprived the workman of his bread; and that some hundreds of persons have been bereaved of the means of subsistence, who, before these outrages were committed, were able to earn a livelihood, however inadequate it might be to their wishes, or disproportionate to their labour. The distress of the calico weavers at Colne and its neighbourhood has, we are sorry to hear, created a spirit of discontent, which, but for the timely presence of the military, would probably have broken out, a few days ago, in acts of disorder and riot. We have on two or three occasions called the attention of the public to the melancholy condition of these people, and we hope that an effort will be made to mitigate their distress by charitable contribution; but they must perceive the hopelessness of obtaining relief by offending the laws of their country; and that if they desire the sympathy of their countrymen to be extended to them, it is equally their duty and their interests to abstain from acts of disorder and riot.—*Herald.*

State of Trade in Manchester.—We continue to experience the same stagnation in the cotton trade which has been felt so long, and the stoppage of the water conveyance to London for the last few days has tended to increase the general inactivity. Yarns for exportation continue in fair demand, and the trade in this article in some degree relieves the general gloom. Prices remain the same. It is peculiar to the present period of commercial distress, that the very low prices of goods have not been sufficient to encourage even the smallest speculation, and nothing has been sold for which there was not an actual demand. Three years ago, speculations particularly in calicoes, were to a very large amount. Nothing can indicate more strongly a want of confidence among commercial men as to the prospects of the cotton trade, than their reluctance to avail themselves of the present unprecedented state of the market, in order to realize future profits.—*Ib.*

YORKSHIRE.—A correspondent who has travelled through the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, says, "I am under the painful necessity of informing you, that I do not find the slightest improvement in trade of any description, except at Bradford. Several foreign merchants attended the market at that place on Thursday, and a great quantity of goods were sold. The weavers in that district are now all fully employed, but in consequence of a less quantity of worsted yarn being exported now than formerly, a number of woolsorters and combers are still out of work.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Morning Chronicle says, a report is extremely prevalent in political circles, that the Duke of Wellington is most anxious to transfer the premiership, which he professes to have undertaken to hold only for a limited time, to a distinguished statesman, whose liberal opinions, are well known, and who, during the last few years, has been a friend to his Grace. It is also said, the latter wishes to return to his old situations at the Horse Guards and at the Ordnance. We do not, however, attach any credit to the report.

Constantinople, April 12.—Redschid Pacha arrived at Shumla on the 31st of March, and great reinforcements from Bosnia, Albania, and Macedonia, are expected there. From Asia troops are continually passing through Constantinople to the army in Bulgaria, where it is said, the Turks will soon resume the offensive. Hussein Pacha has orders to do every thing to drive the Russians from Sizeboli, where they have thrown up strong works to defend this important position (in which they have a garrison of 5,000 men.) The Porte has received news from Trebisond of various advantages said to have been obtained over the Russians by its troops in the provinces between the Black Sea and the Kur. The campaign in Asia was opened by the Turks as soon as the mild weather set in.

GREECE.—The town of Lepanto has been surrendered to the Greeks, and the seige of Missolonghi is to be pressed with rigor. One account states that the garrison of the latter has offered to capitulate.

The *Florence Gazette* states, from private letters, that the Greeks had declared the whole coast occupied by Turks, from Missolonghi to Moerto, in a state of blockade. The Russians continue strictly to Blockade Candia.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Journal of Odessa contains the following bulletin:—"Hussein Pacha, who had assembled near Bourgas 4000 infantry, and about 1500 cavalry, attacked on the 9th of April, at day break, with his whole force, the mountain redoubt near Sizeboli, which Major Lebedeff, with the two battalions of the regiment Asoff, defended with the greatest bravery. The attack was terrible. In spite of the fire of grape shot from eight guns, supported by a well-directed fire of musketry, and by grenades that were thrown out of the trenches, an officer of the regular troops in the suite of Hussein Pacha, and three other Turks, succeeded in climbing the parapet, and penetrating to the interior of the redoubt, where they fell, pierced with wounds. At the moment of the first alarm, the troops forming the garrisson of Sizeboli, assembled with astonishing rapidity on the parade before the place from which General Wachten sent them against the enemy, viz, two battalion, to the right and two to the left. He himself, at the head of one of these battalions and two guns supported by the regiment of Dnieprofsk, marched against the right flank of the enemy, who was attacking the gate of the redoubt with great impetuosity. All the troops advanced, with drums beating, and loud huzzas, and rushed upon the enemy with fixed bayonets—the two guns keeping up a brisk fire of grape-shot. The Turks attacked on all sides, and exposed to a most violent fire were wholly broken and fled in the greatest confusion. They were pursued to the farthest heights, where they sought refuge in the wood, and so retreated over the mountains to Bourgas. During the attack the fire of our gun boats, placed on our right wing, was very effectual. The loss of the enemy must have been very great; for besides a great number killed and wounded that the Turkish cavalry carried off, we counted in the ditches, and to the place where the pursuit ceased, 257 killed. We took five prisoners. We had 27 subalterns and privates killed, and one staff officer, five superior officers, and 67 subalterns and privates wounded. Major General Wachten received a contusion in the foot by a ball."

London, April 23.—The Quarterly Review for April, which was published yesterday, contains an article of nearly three sheets, on the "State and Prospects of the Country," executed in a rapid and brilliant manner, and displaying considerable knowledge; but as it is impossible in a long article to be always striking and always solid, there are not a few of the writer's positions which will not bear the test of a severe analysis.

The concluding observations in the Reviewer, however, deserve particular notice, from their appearance in a publication connected with the Administration. "Both reason and history (observes the Reviewer) indicate that there is a point at which improvement must cease; and that though this point is in every particular instance uncertain, yet that improvement becomes slower as it advances, and every practicable amelioration must be adopted in order to prolong its continuance. This is now the case with England. Symptoms now and then appear, which look as if all were wearing out, and the present order of things were verging to one of those great changes to which all sublunary affairs are subject. But the power of renovation, which our Constitution possesses, forbids us to entertain so dark an apprehension. If we are to keep our place, however, it is indispensably necessary that every incumbrance should be removed which clogs the activity and energy of individuals or the Government. Every part of the machine of society must be adapted to the increased exertion it is called upon to make. If this be so, every branch of our public and private economy; the administration of the affairs of parishes and counties; the state of charities, corporations, public schools, colleges, the law, the church, and the whole management of our foreign dependencies, must successively submit to examination and amendment. Wealthy as the country is, and attached to ancient institutions as it has always wisely been, it can no longer support the burden of those places or proceedings, which can be simplified or dispensed with. It is utterly impossible that every thing established by our ancestors should remain for ever untouched, either in form or in substance."

Lady Alice Gordon, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen, expired at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, at Argyll House. Her ladyship was the Earl of Aberdeen's eldest daughter by his first marriage, and was in the twentieth year of her age. The Earl has not left his residence since. Upwards of 300 of the nobility left cards of condolence on Thursday, at Argyll House.

The fine new frigate *President*, 52, built in one of the docks at Portsmouth, and constructed on the lines of the late American ship of that name, was floated on Monday.

Cobbett has addressed a long petition to Parliament, humbly praying that the Protestant Church of England, as by Law established, may be by Law repealed, and utterly abrogated and abolished.

It is reported that the Emperor of Brazil has solicited for himself in marriage the hand of one of the daughters of the Duke of Orleans, and that he has offered his daughter Donna Maria to the Duke's eldest son.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wilkie, the Scotch artist, arrived at Windsor castle, where he will remain some time, for the purpose of painting a portrait of his Majesty, in the Highland uniform, for Holyrood-house.

The Liverpool Chronicle states, that the importers and dealers in Tobacco, are again up in arms, in consequence of permission having been given to the Irish planters to have another year's growth, free of duty.

The Turkey merchants in London have taken up the question of the extension of the Russian blockade of the Dardanelles, in a very spirited manner, and a remonstrance to Government is to be immediately got up. The merchants state that the blockade has put an end to all commerce with Turkey, the government having seized the camels and beasts of burden for the purpose of conveying provisions, &c. for the public service, their commerce was completely at a stand, as no goods could be conveyed to or from the interior.

Friday's Gazette announces that the King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on W. R. Cosway, Esq. late secretary to Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood—Capt. Franklin, R. N. late commander of the Northern Land Expedition—W. Seymour, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bombay—W. Campbell Esq. Chief Justice of Upper Canada—Capt. W. E. Parry, R. N. late commander of the expedition for the discovery of a North-west passage—and W. A. Scarlet, Chief Justice of Jamaica.

On Sunday evening last, during the performance of divine worship in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Heckmondwike, a rush was caused by a part of the congregation taking alarm at the falling of a stove-pipe, the result of which was the death of six individuals, chiefly young people. A belief was induced that one end of the chapel had fallen down. Then came a general rush from all parts of the chapel, which was continued and increased by the crashing noise made by trampling upon the broken fragments of the stope pipe which had fallen on the ground. The shrieks of females, the cracking of the wood-work, and the jumping of people over the pews, produced an appalling effect upon the congregation, who seemed engaged in one general struggle to make an escape. Those nearest the door were young persons, who were immediately thrown down and trampled upon by those in the rear, others fell upon them in making their way out, and, when the pressure had subsided, the passage to the door was literally choked with males and females lying on the floor so closely wedged that it required considerable effort to extricate them from each other. Those who had been fortunate enough to have their faces exposed to the air, suffered comparatively little injury, but others were suffocated before they could be removed.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Fruits of Education.—Amongst the proofs adduced of the salutary moral effects resulting from early education, it would be difficult to find one more powerful than the gratifying fact stated by Mr. Fielding, at the annual meeting of the friends of the Lancasterian School, on Monday last—namely, that after the most rigid inquiry, it was pretty generally ascertained, that out of the 14,000 children educated in that Institution, since its establishment, not more than *six* had proved delinquents, or been confined within the walls of a prison.—*Manchester Mercury.*

Letters from Rome state that the new Pope has restored to the Jews and the Christian dissenters from the Church of Rome, the privileges of which they were deprived by his predecessor, and is disposed to act with liberality.

According to the usual mode of reckoning Popes, his Holiness, the lately deceased Pope Leo XII. is the two hundred and fifty-second since Peter the Apostle; of these, 208 were natives of Italy, fourteen were Frenchmen, eleven Greeks, eight Syrians and Dalmatians, five Germans, three Spaniards, two North Africans, and one Englishman.

A Hamburg paper of the 5th May, says:—It is reported in Bavaria that the new Pope *intends to abolish the Celibacy of the Clergy.*

The following remarkable anecdote is extracted from *An Essay on the Science of Acting*:—In the town of North Walsham, Norfolk, in 1788, the *Fair Penitent* was performed. In the last act, where *Calista* lays her hand on the skull, a Mrs. Barry, who played the part, was seized with an involuntary shuddering, and fell on the stage; during the night her illness continued, but the following day, when sufficiently recovered to converse, she sent for the stage-keeper, and anxiously inquired whence he procured the skull; he replied, "from the sexton, who informed him it was the skull of one Norris, a player, who twelve years before was buried in the churchyard." That same Norris was her first husband; she never recovered the shock, and died in six weeks.

Literary.—Mr. Mactaggart's work on Canada will appear very shortly. It will exhibit the resources, productions, and capabilities of that interesting colony, and will contain much new and curious information.

The Rev. J. Grant, of Kentish Town, is preparing for publication an Essay on the coins of scripture, as internal evidences of the truth of Christianity, &c.

Steam Vessels to the East Indies.—Measures have been taken for establishing a line of steam packets between this country and the East Indies. Mr. Waghorn, the gentleman under whose management the plan has been matured, is confident that he can perform the voyage out and home in six months, including stoppages both ways to deliver letters, &c., at Madeira, St. Helena, the Cape, Isle of France, Trincomalee, and Madras, at all of which places there will be depots of coals. The use of the packets will be chiefly for the conveyance of despatches, letters, specie, &c., but in the event of individuals engaged on public and important duty, accomodation will be afforded.

The corporation of London has raised an action against the Duke of Wellington as Lieutenant of the Tower, for obstructing a passage to the Thames at Tower-stairs. This passage was blocked up for security at the time of the American war; and has since the peace, in place of being opened, been obstructed by a gate, the authorities of the Tower having claimed the ground. The obstruction is much complained of, and it is said the City can make good its claim. The case has been, by agreement, referred to the Attorney and Solicitor-General.

SCOTLAND.

The brig Corsair, Capt. Hamilton, sailed from Lam-Lash, in Arran, for the bay of Chaleur, on the 7th inst. with 76 emigrants from that Island; they were all in the highest spirits. It is understood that the Duke of Hamilton made a donation of £5 to each family to assist in paying their passage. By a second vessel, the Sannox people, another emigration from the same island were to sail for Montreal. The Duke has obtained for each family that emigrate from Arran this year or the next a grant of one hundred acres, free of all incumbrance.

The Brigantine George Canning, sailed on the 11th April, from Greenock with an association of families, who have agreed to form an establishment on Lake Huron, in Upper Canada, under the direction, and upon the lands of Henry Jones, Esq. of Exeter. From the excellence of the soil, and conveniency of communication by water; the mildness of the climate, and the short duration of winter, no situation in Canada, hitherto selected, promises better for health and immediate comfort, while the liberal aid and benevolent system of regulations on the part of Mr. Jones cannot fail to ensure to every industrious family an earlier arrival at a state of independent competency, than could be hoped for by the unaided and uncombined exertions of insulated settlers. It is understood that this eligible position and plan of settlement is likely to attract many followers, so soon as those who have just gone shall have had an opportunity of reporting to their friends their practical experience of its advantage.

The trustees on the Dalkeith district of roads have resolved to build a splendid new bridge over the Tyne, near the village of Pathead, on the great Lauder road. It is to consist of five arches, and fifty feet in span, and as there is a steep declivity at the spot selected for the erection, it is intended that the arches shall be of such a height as to render the passage across the river quite level.—*Edinburgh paper.*

Voracity of the Cod.—On Thursday afternoon, when a fisherwoman in the market was cutting up a large cod, to her great surprise she found a marot, or wild duck, in the stomach. It was carefully examined, and no doubt remained that it had been gobbled only a very short time before its destroyer swallowed the hook which brought both to market.—*Scotsman.*

As an instance of the traffic between Ireland and Glasgow, in the article of eggs, it may be mentioned that one of the Derry steam vessels in a late trip bro't over 15 tons, and on her next voyage upwards of 20 tons of eggs—270,000 ordinary sized hen eggs.

David Hunter, who has been confined in the tolbooth of Edinburgh upwards of twenty-eight years, having been convicted of murdering a woman near Libberton, but who had his sentence commuted on account of insanity, died on Wednesday morning. He was about seventy years of age, and had not left his cell for several years.—*Edinburgh W. Journal.*